The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 17, 1872. NO. 28.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
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Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
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will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]
LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 67.]

AN ACT to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians: *Provided*, That such minor shall have such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control.

SEC. 2. That in case any officer knowingly violates the provisions of this act by the enlistment or muster of a minor, he shall be liable to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, and, upon conviction, shall be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as such court may direct.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 68.]

AN ACT to regulate the salary of the consul at Tien Tsin, China.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the United States consul at Tien Tsin, China, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be thirty-five hundred dollars; and the laws regulating the duties of salaried consuls shall govern said consul.

Approved, May 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 69.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of certain bridges across the Mississippi river, and to establish the same as post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Western Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of crossing persons and property, such as are usually crossed on wagon bridges; and also to lay on and over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that, when constructed, all persons and property as aforesaid, and also all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; and in case of any litigation or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 2. That said bridge may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and nor less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot piers of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and knownas a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That said company may execute a mortgage upon said bridge, and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and the said bridge shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridge shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels.

SEC. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawing of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until, he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction or any alteration of said bridge, that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC 7. That the Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Company, their successors and assigns, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and his hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at and between the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, and State of Illinois, and the city of Alexandria, in Clark county, and State of Missouri; and the bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the construction of the bridge mentioned in this section shall be commenced within eighteen months from the passage of this act.

Approved, May 17, 1862.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 58.]

AN ACT to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the circuit and districts courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse, be on the third Tuesday of September of each year, instead of the first Monday of December, as now provided by law; and that the December term at La Crosse be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and that all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, pending in either of said courts, may be entered, heard, and tried at the time herein fixed for holding said courts: *Provided however*, That a term of said court may be held in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of taking forfeitures of recognizances and disposing of any and all matters pending in said court, civil or criminal necessary to be disposed of at said term to prevent discontinuances or any loss of any rights that may have accrued to any party or to the government of the United States.

SEC. 2. This act shall not interfere with the term of said courts appointed to be holden at Madison, in said district, nor with the power now possessed by the judges of said courts to order special terms of the same, as now provided by law.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 59.]

AN ACT to extend the time of payment for their lands by persons holding pre-emptions on the public lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons holding preemptions upon any of the public lands of the United States within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota, whose final payment has not been made, shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make final proof and payment from the time at which such pre-emptions are required to be paid for by the present laws.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

The Muses' Bower.

Rain Upon the Roof.

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start.
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright rays into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in fancy comes my mother
As she used to, years agone,
To survey her darling dreamers,
Ere she left them till the dawn.
Oh, I see her bending o'er me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair
And her bright-eyed cherub brother—
A serene, angelic pair—
Glide around my wakeful pillow
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes, delicious blue,
And forget I, gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue!
I remember but to love
With a rapture akin to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in Art's bravaras
That can work with such a spell
In the spirit's pare, deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions well,
As that melody of nature,
That subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter on the rain.

How Softly on the Bruised Heart.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they knew who walked the earth
'Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts,
Return again and live:
Oh, what is life if love be lost?
If man's unkind to man,
Oh, what the heaven that waits beyond,
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine;
Oh, then be kind whoe'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

The Story-Teller.

Walter Gordon's Resolution.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

STEP by step, Walter Gordon had sunk from a position of respectability to that of a confirmed inebriate. When he commenced visiting the tavern at which liquor was dealt out, he did so with a feeling of shame, which led him to go at a time when he was likely to meet few persons.

But as the habit grew upon him, he became much more reckless of public opinion. Gradually his income from his business—he was a carpenter—diminished, people being afraid to trust him with commissions, for they would probably have to wait a longer time than was convenient.

Walter was a married man. At the age of twenty-five he had united himself to an estimable girl, who, though she brought him little in the way of worldly goods, proved an excellent wife.

They had been married ten years, and had one child, a boy of six, the sole fruit of the union. Charley Gordon was a bright rosy-cheeked boy, with merry ways that might have gladdened any father's heart.

Of course their wordly circumstances had been sensibly affected by Mr. Gordon's course. Dollar by dollar, the hoard in the savings bank had dwindled away. Next commenced the diminution of their domestic comforts. It cost Mrs. Gordon a long fit of weeping, when one day the landlord of the village tavern, a rough man, with neither principle nor refinement, drove up to the door, and on her opening it, announced that he would take the sofa.

"The sofa!" exclaimed Mrs. Gordon in amazement.

"Certainly! Hasn't your husband told you about it?"

"What should he tell me?" inquired the wife, not suspecting the truth.

"He's sold it to me," said the landlord, looking shame-faced, in spite of his brazen effrontery.

"And without saying a word to me about it?"

"That's his affair, not mine."

"What induced him to sell it? How much do you give him for it?"

"He was owing me a debt—a matter of fifteen or twenty dollars," muttered the landlord.

"And this debt was for rum, I suppose," said Mrs. Gordon, bending her eyes searchingly upon the landlord, like an accusing spirit.

"Well, and suppose it was. I suppose it's a debt for all that."

"You can take the sofa," said Mrs. Gordon; "it is in that room. But I warn you, John Glover, that the riches which you are fast accumulating will bring you no happiness. Ruining the souls and bodies of your fellow-men is a great price to pay for wealth."

"When I want to hear preaching I can go to church," muttered the landlord, a little uneasy in his conscience at the words of his victim's wife, callous as he had become.

A month afterwards the Gordons moved from the comfortable house which he had hitherto occupied, to a miserable old building which had not been tenanted for a long time, and ought to have been pulled down. But it had fallen into the hands of John Glover, the tavern keeper before referred to, and he had persuaded his victim to hire it.

Sad days succeeded the removal. First, the physical discomfort of living in such a miserable shell was not small. It afforded scanty protection, and the discomfort was increased by the deficiency of suitable furniture. All that was good had gone the same as the sofa. Not a carpet was left, and but a single stove. So they were obliged to live, during the cold season, in one room. Walter Gordon, however, was seldom at home. It had long since lost all its attractions for him, and he was generally to be found in the bar-room, where the landlord was gracious, and his drunken hilarity and jests were applauded by the company. It was not quite time for the landlord to break with him. That he would defer until his victim was completely ruined, and there was no prospect of his squeezing any more money out of him.

One night Walter Gordon had remained in the bar-room longer than usual. He remained until all his companions had slipped off one by one, and he was left alone. He, too, would have gone, had he not fallen into a drunken stupor, which left him half insensible to what was going on. Half insensible, I say, for events proved that he was not wholly so.

At this time a stranger entered the room and wished to speak with the landlord apart.

"I have no fire elsewhere," said the landlord. "You can speak freely here."

"But—" expostulated the stranger, pointing over his shoulder at Walter Gordon, who was reclining on the settee.

"Oh, that will make no difference.—He's a poor drunken fellow, and is far enough over the bay not to comprehend anything that is going on."

"Faugh!" said the other, "I should not think you would harbor such miserable fellows as he."

"I shan't, much longer. I've most cleaned him out, and when I have, shall order him off."

With this they proceeded to business which was of a character not to require our further attention.

The landlord supposed Walter Gordon was too far gone to hear what was said.—Perhaps it would not have troubled him much if he had known that this was a mistake.

Walter Gordon did hear the last words that were spoken, being, as has been said, only half unconscious. He had still manhood enough left to feel the full measure of his degradation. Now it was presented to him in a way that was humiliating enough.

"So I'm a poor drunken fellow!" thought he to himself. "That's what the landlord says, and he ought to know, for *he made me what I am!* and yet, no, I cannot say that, for if I had not given my consent, his efforts would have been powerless."

These thoughts ran through Walter's mind. Meanwhile the conversation went on, and we heard Glover express a determination to have done with him, after he had cleaned him out.

This declaration filled him with secret indignation, and yet it was only what he might have known before. But the landlord's manner had been so smooth and polite, that he never suspected the opinion which he had entertained of him.

His first impulse was to leave the room, but something restrained him. Without appearing, therefore, to have heard what had been said, he continued to lie quiet for a few moments, then yawning naturally, he staggered slowly to his feet.

"Going?" inquired the landlord, in his usual smooth tone and with his hypocritical smile.

"Yes, it is getting late," said Walter.

"You won't take another glass, for a night-cap, you know?"

"No, I won't take anything more to-night," and Walter slowly walked out of the room. He did not hear the landlord's sneer.

The first time I ever knew Gordon to decline drinking. He must have taken an over-dose to-night.

Out in the fresh air a new spirit seemed to possess Walter Gordon. Reflection had completely sobered him. He looked back at the building from which he had just emerged, and exclaimed in a low, but resolute voice:

"I will never drink another drop of liquor in that room, nor in any other place, so help me God!"

It did him good to make that resolution. He felt instantly, he knew not how, a conviction that God would help him; and in spite of his ragged clothes, his destitute family and miserable prospects, he was cheered by a hope of better things.

His wife was waiting for him, not with reproaches, for these she felt would only make matters worse; but with an air of depression which pained him to witness. He wanted to tell her of his new resolution, but decided not to do so, till he could give her some decisive proof that it would be carried out in practice. She for her part, did not perceive much difference in his demeanor from that which she usually observed.

The next morning early, Walter Gordon awoke, and left the house, for the tavern, as his wife supposed.

She was mistaken. He bent his steps to the house of Deacon Holmes.

The Deacon was considerably surprised to see him at that early hour.

"Deacon Holmes," said Gordon, "I have heard that you intend building a barn.

"Yes," the deacon replied, "I think of doing so."

"Have you engaged any one to build it?"

"No," said the deacon, hesitatingly. He anticipated what was coming next, and it embarrassed him.

"I am in want of work, and will do it as cheap as any one."

The deacon looked down. He was evidently trying to frame a refusal.

"Yes, I am aware that you are a good workman; but——"

"But my intemperance is an objection—the only one I have—but as you will admit, I think, a weighty one?"

"It is, I freely acknowledge it. But, Deacon Holmes, I made a resolution last night, never to touch intoxicating liquors from henceforth."

"And do you think you shall have strength to abide by that resolution?" said the deacon, eagerly. "Are you willing to sign the temperance pledge?"

"I am not desirous of doing so," said Gordon.

"What, may I ask led you to form this resolution?"

In answer to this question, Walter Gordon detailed to the deacon the particulars with which the reader is already familiar.

"And now, do you think," he said in conclusion, "that you are willing to trust me with this job?"

"I will trust you," he said, heartily extending his hand to Walter. "God forbid that I should discourage you in your resolution by a refusal. Perhaps, however, it will be better for me to employ you by the day, trusting to you to make the job a short one, since you might find it difficult to get trusted for the timber, if you attempted to procure it on your own responsibility."

Thank you, Deacon, for your consideration. I have, I am aware, destroyed my credit. I shall be glad to take it on your terms. When shall I begin?"

"I will order the timber to-day, so that it may be on the ground to-morrow. Meanwhile, I have little jobs around the house sufficient to occupy you to-day."

That evening Walter Gordon came home at six o'clock, somewhat to his wife's surprise.

How much greater was her surprise when he took from his vest pocket a two dollar bill, saying kindly:

"Clara, you must need some money for household expenses."

"Oh, Walter," she said, with a tremulous hope at this unwanted action, "can it be that you——"

"That I have reformed? With God's help, I think I have. Clara I shall try to make you a better husband in the future."

There was joy in the humble home of Walter Gordon that night—the joy of a wife who had found her husband, and of a man who had found himself.

When John Glover heard of Walter Gordon's reformation, he laughed incredulously, and said: "I shall have him again before the week is out."

He was not mistaken. Walter did call on him before the week was out; but his errand was to say that he was about to vacate his present house and move into a better one, owned by Deacon Holmes.

Three years passed by. At the end of that time Walter Gordon was well, happy and prosperous, while the landlord had himself sunk into a drunkard's grave, which he had prepared for so many others.

Reading for the Million.

The Boy that was not Remarkable.

Most boys who "get into the newspapers" are very remarkable boys.

Joe had nothing about his looks, or actions, or color that attracted the particular attention of anybody.

When he first breathed the vital air, he was simply a boy baby, with two hands, two feet, two eyes, two ears, one mouth and one nose. He did not laugh and crow, and sit upright, as young geniuses do in their babyhood, but he slept, and waked, and ate, (baby food, of course), and cried like any common baby.

When he grew older there were no uncommon development, except that he was fat and healthy and heavy.

Nobody congratulated the mother on raising a future President, nor applauded the bright genius that sparkled in the baby's eyes. The gossippers looked wonderfully at each other as the tender mother watched over her baby boy, provided for his comforts, and pressed him to her warm bosom.

He grew to boyhood, but he was only a common boy. He learned his A B C with difficulty, and was slow in learning to read. His teacher thought he never would "get through the multiplication table." But he never forgot it.

When the boys went a fishing Joe went too, but he was slow in getting his hook and line ready. The other boys were on and in and around the lake before his hook was fairly settled in the water. "Too slow to move," the boys would say. "He'll sit there expecting the fish to come to him." It was even so; he remained stationary and fixed; but when night came somehow his basket was always full, while many of the bright talking geniuses went home with the sad intelligence that the fish "wouldn't bite."

When he grew to be a man, the bustling drive-aheads laughed at his plodding; but by some means he seldom made a mistake, and though he did not seem to accomplish as much in a week as many others did in a day, yet at the end of the year there was always something tangible in his results, while the work of those who seemed to utterly outstrip him at first ended in demolished air castles.

He has passed the meridian of life. Men eminent in the profession respect his judgment. Business men coming upon the stage of action long to learn the secret of his success. The bank leans upon him to carry it through the trying crisis; merchants and manufacturers lean upon him to save them from bankruptcy. Steady, constant and hard study made him a scholar; perservering industry, accompanied with economy, raised him to opulence; close observation and deliberate reflection cultivated a sound judgment, and honesty and integrity secured for him the confidence of all who knew him.

Courting in Siberia.

When once the youthful beau among the korakas becomes infatuated, he makes known his passion to the father of his 'affinity' and expresses his desire to strive for her hand. A kind of contract is immediately entered into, by which the young man binds himself to the father as a servant for a term of years, at the expiration of which time he can have the pleasure of learning whether the daughter will have him or not. In this manner, if the father be the possessor of a beautiful daughter, he may have a dozen men ready to do his bidding at one time. When the term of servitude expires, one of the larger youths is selected, and all the old women of the place, armed with sticks and pieces of seal thongs, are stationed in the pologs suspended around the room. The daughter then appears, thickly clad in skin garments, followed by her lover, when a race ensues around the enclosure, the contestants dodging about among the pologs. To win his bride he must overtake her and leave the print of his nail on her person, before she can be rescued by the old women, who, during the race, impede the lover as much as possible by beating him with sticks, and tripping him by seizing his legs as he rushes by them. The advantage is all with the girl, and if she does not wish to become the wife of the pursuer, she can avoid him without difficulty. On the other hand if she likes him, she manages to stumble, or make her wishes known to the old women, who then only make a show of impeding her pursuer. Sometimes the lover is so smitten that just after being foiled he returns to the father and binds himself for another period of years for the privilege of making another trial.

Immortality.

The following beautiful gem is from the pen of the late Geo. D. Prentice: "Why is it that the rain and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to moan on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne, are placed beyond the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born to a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rain-bow never fades—where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

A Secret for Women.

Many women who, before marriage, made it their study to please the eyes of the men they wished to marry, lose their affection after marriage by carelessness in dress. Men are fastidious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attire. They miss those coquettish garments, the neatly dressed hair, and all the thousand tasty and fanciful little articles with which young women adorn themselves, more than they would be willing to allow. The neatness and order which charmed them too often give place to a slovenly morning gown, frowsy hair, slipshod and unlaced shoes, and the like. Men reason that they should have the same desire to please the men they have chosen after marriage as well as before it. The last new song loses its charm coming from the lips at a slattern. The poetry goes out of life at a glance, and the household loses its brightness. The wife who on account of household cares neglects her personal appearance commits a grave mistake, which too often bears bitter fruit, and they see their husbands leave their society for that of others without roally knowing the cause, and most men are too proud to tell them. Let women always give the same care to their dress after marriage which they gave it before, and not rush from the room to "dress up" only when there is prospect of "company." Let them consider that that which gives them a charm in the eyes of their friends has a like effect upon a husband, and they will see that he will not have so many pressing business calls "in the city" in the evening, but will have the same delight in their society as in their days of courtship.

Country Newspapers.

Few people appreciate the value of the village papers which gather up the news of a county and advocate the interests of a locality. And few understand the amount of ability required to edit such a paper, where one man must be editor, publisher, printer, book-keeper, and all. Imagine how much the intelligence of the country would suffer by the blotting out of the country papers, which treat the immediate interests of the people and thus come into immediate contact with their minds!

The true country editor understands that his paper thrives by being intensely local; that it is not by learned editorials on tariff and income tax, but by articles in favor of the new railroad, by descriptions of the new factory, by advocacy of the new bridge, that he must succeed. People look in his columns not only for the latest general news, but for a mention of every interesting fact, of every curious matter of gossip in his own county. And thus the paper becomes the reflector of the current events and the public sentiment of his section. Nothing is too small to be itemized if only it is of interest. A country editor advertised the other day that he would insert a list of the names of all the people who had joined the churches in the county in a recent revival. Which showed that he understood his business. He proposed to chronicle every event of interest occurring in his jurisdiction.

Every intelligent family should give a cordial support to the local newspaper. It is one of the great educational influences. —*Hearth and Home.*

A Perpetual Weather Table.

J. Cool Mexico, Miama county, Indiana, sends the following table which, he says, was constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. It is confirmed by the experience of many years observation, and will suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters. As a general rule it will be found to be wonderfully correct:

If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterwards will be very rainy, if in summer, and there will be snow and rain in winter.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock, fair both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock p. m., in summer fair, if the wind is northwest; rainy, if south or southwest. In winter fair and frosty, if the wind is north or northwest; rainy, if south or southwest.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock p. m., rainy in summer and fair and frosty in winter.

Between 12 at night and 2 o'clock a. m., fair in summer and frosty in winter—unless the wind is from the south and southwest.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock a. m., rainy both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m., wind and rain in summer, and stormy in winter.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., showery in summer, and cold and blustery in winter.

An Editor.

The realm of the Press is enchanted ground, wrote Bayard Taylor. At times an editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment that has made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or hope in a weary heart. He may meet with that sentiment many years after it may have lost all charm of paternity, but he feels affection for it.—He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as if for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now—perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of the former self calling to its parent, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think. He remembers why he wrote, where were his readers then, and whither they have gone; what he was then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, until he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float after he is dead, and whether he shall really look on something that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—that it is a better part of him—a shred for a garment of immortality he shall leave behind him, when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," said Horace Mann. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there be a dull one, help him to learn his lesson.

Sewing Machine Sales for 1871.

There is a circumstance connected with the late disastrous fire in Chicago, which deserves special mention, as expressive of the comparative estimation in which the various sewing machines now in use in this country are held by the Western people. It is stated in the Report of the Special Relief Committee of that city, as published in the Chicago *Tribune* of March 9, of the present year, that the whole number of sewing machines for which orders have been issued to the date of the report is 2,944 on which the committee have paid the sum of $71,530.89. Of these the Singer Manufacturing Company supplied 2,427; Wheeler & Wilson 235; Howe, 127; Grover & Baker, 44; Wilcox & Gibbs, 30; Florence, 18; Finkle & Lyon, 20; Blees, 17; Ætna, 11; Wilson, 5; Western Empire, 2; Manhattan, 2; Davis, 2; Elliptic, 1; Gold Medal, 1; and American Button Hole, 2.

This report indicates how well the Singer Sewing Machine maintains its early and well-earned popularity. It may be regarded as one of the pioneers in the Sewing Machine manufacture, which is one of the most remarkable events in the progress of mechanical invention, and one of the most striking features of modern productive industry. Additional evidence, however, is given of the popularity of the Singer "New Family" sewing machine, by the annual returns made by the various Companies, and sworn to by them in obtaining licenses in 1871, from the owners of the sewing machine patents. Those returns show that the Singer Manufacturing Company sold, during the year, 181,260 machines; the Wheeler & Wilson Co., 128,526; Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 50,838; Weed S. M. Co., $9,655; Howe Machine Co., (January 1st to July 1st,) 34,010; Wilcox & Gibbs, 30,127; Wilson S. M. Co., 21,153; American B. H. O. & S. M. Co., 20,121; Original Howe S. M. Co., 20,051; Florence S. M. Co., 15,947; Gold Medal S. M. Co., 13,562; Davis S. M. Co., 11,568; Domestic S. M. Co., 10,397; Finkle, Lyon & Co., 7,639; Ætna S. M. Co., 4,720; Blees S. M. Co., 4,557; Elliptic S. M. Co., 4,575; Empire S. M. Co., 2,955; Parham S. M. Co., 2,056; Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co., 1,004; Bartlett S. M. Co., 614; J. G. Folsom, 280; McKay S. M. Association, 218; C. F. Thompson, 147; and the Union Button Hole Machine, 124; thus making the sales of the Singer Machines exceed those of all others, 52,000.—*New York Sunday News.*

A Broken-Hearted Acrob

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M, Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8, Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Dillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ The judgment of the civilized world is that vile people alone resort to vile epithets.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

☞ Horace Greeley has done more than any other man in the nation to ruin the Democratic party, and now he asks them to reward him for his labors by electing him President!

☞ David Paul Brown, Esq., well known as one of the ablest lawyers in our State, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning last, in the 78th year of his age.

☞ The *Dawn*, a Philadelphia Sunday paper, edited by J. Trainor King, Esq., has been enlarged to an eight column sheet and otherwise improved. It is as sprightly and as interesting as a maiden of sweet sixteen.

☞ "Honest Men to the Front!" shouts the New York *Sun*, and up step Tweed, Hoffman and the rest of Tammany, followed by Ben. Wood, Morrissey, etc. There's honesty for you, and the watchword is "Greeley and Brown."

☞ While Gen. Hartranft was facing death on the battle-field to suppress an infamous pro-slavery rebellion, Wm. Hartley, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was furnishing the Copperheads of Bedford county with pistols to shoot enrolling officers.

☞ Our worthy contemporary, of the Bellefonte *Republican*, W. W. Brown, Esq., is highly recommended for Congress in the Centre district. He is an able and fearless advocate of Republican principles and deserves well at the hands of the party for his eminent services. We wish him success.

☞ We are authorized to say, says the Carlisle *Herald*, that Gen. Todd has not declined the nomination as Congressmen at large. It having been made without his knowledge or solicitation, he does not feel at liberty to refuse the position or its responsibilities, unless by so doing he can promote the harmony and strength of the Republican party.

☞ The Lancaster *Daily Examiner*, published by Messrs. Heistand & Kline, is upon our table. It is a very neat, good-sized, two penny paper, and will do splendid service during the campaign. Its editorials are well written, and its selections are equally good. We recommend it to any of our readers who want a daily paper. Five Dollars per annum.

☞ When Hartley, under the teaching of the lordly Sam Kepler, withdrew from the Methodist church, because a loyal pastor prayed for the success of the Union arms, they started a little Secesh church of their own, but it was no go. Sam was too heavy for even Hartley, so they had another Secesh sent up to take Sam's place, but after a few Union victories Hartley advised him to "git."

☞ We have received a copy of "The First Book of the Chronicles of the Jonathanites, by A Scribe, the Son of a Prophet," which is one of the best productions of the times. It is accurate, witty and intensely sarcastical. The author never reaches for an opponent without hitting him fairly between the eyes. Its execution is faultless. We hope we may be favored with other books of the series. It is printed by Collins, No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

☞ If there is one thing above another, that should be interdicted, by the judicious regulations of modern society, it ought to be that no creature should be permitted to control the columns of a newspaper, who does not appreciate his own profession, and endeavor to elevate and ennoble that profession. We have a profound pity for the poor wretch, whose soul is so diminutive and his reason so at fault, that he must resort to personal detraction when his political positions are assailed.

THE POLITICAL ACROBAT.

Dryden, in his *Absolom and Achitophel*, when describing the Duke of Buckingham, expresses himself in a few vigorous lines which, with a little alteration, would not be ill adapted to the Duke of Chappaqua. Speaking of Buckingham, under the name of Zimri, Dryden says:

"Some of their chiefs were traitors of the land;
In the first rank of these did Zimri stand;
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, whether right or wrong;
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But, in the course of one revolving moon,
Was farmer, writer, plotter and buffoon.
Railing and praising were his usual themes,
And both to show his judgment, in extremes;
So over-violent, or over-civil,
That every man with him was God or devil."

The lord of Chappaqua, however, exceeds Buckingham in the readiness and facility with which he consorts with those whom he has so frequently and so vehemently execrated as vile and diabolical.—Those whom he has so often resented as "morally rotten," "given up to debauchery and vice," and of whom he wished it "written on his grave that he never was their follower," he now obsequiously courts. He knows that they hate and despise him—knows that Judge Black said that "had you raked this world and the two adjacent you could not have found a more unfit man to be President"—knows that so late as May 21, 1872, August Belmont said "the nomination of Greeley is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend"—knows that there is no respect, esteem or admiration felt for him by the Democrats, and yet he now entreats them, unchanged as *they* are, to make him their President.

The first designations of Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency present a picture of the ludicrous and the detestable: The very first person who ever put Greeley's name into his paper as such a candidate was a man whom all parties, all sects, all persuasions and all persons agree as being one of the most despicable and unprincipled individuals who ever disgaced the editorial chair or the arena of letters. Charles A. Dana, well designated as "the pirate of the press," was the man who in derision and mockery, as an indignity and insult, first put up the name of Horace Greeley for President. For a whole year this farce continued, when another man, a rebel of the "straightest sect"—a blatant, scurrilous, violent, indecent Thersites did in earnest what Dana had done as the height of ridicule. This Ruffian of the Press, who publishes *The Weekly Caucasian*, in Lexington, Mo., proclaimed Greeley for the Presidency.

He carried on a correspondence relative to the matter with the Chappaqua Sage.—The latter smiled in his peculiar Chinese fashion, and mildly doubted whether he was exactly the timber out of which to make a Democratic candidate; but as he is, and ever has been great on advice, from wooden shoes to dead beats, he proceeded to give this Pat Donan advice as to the best way to beat Grant. Pat, it seems, knew his man, knew his conceit, knew his vanity, knew his love of office, and knew that he might be made a serviceable tool by ministering to his weaknesses. Pat was well aware,

"That renegades, who ne'er turn by halves,
Are bound in conscience to be double knaves."

Pat persevered. He nailed the name of Greeley to his mast head, where it floats along with his platform of principles, of which the following is a plank:

"We believe in secession, in the rightfulness of slavery, in the illegality of all the Yankee-nigger bayonet amendments to the Constitution, and the total repudiation of all debts, federal, state and country, contracted by Radical fraud, violence and misrule."

When the Cincinnati Convention had consummated that "stupendous mistake" of which August Belmont speaks, and nominated Greeley, of whom Samuel Bowles said that "with his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, he will probably continue to give his faith, and attribute his success to those who fawn upon him and who use him," the shouts of exultation of Pat Donan knew no bounds. No Patrick on St. Patrick's day, or any other day, no Patrick drunk or sober, no Patrick "clothed and in his right mind" or out of his seven senses, ever set up such a halla-halloo as Pat of the *Caucasian*. When Shakspeare says:

"Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth,"

his mode of rejoicing was nothing to the crazy rhetoric, screaming indecencies, and prose run mad of Pat Donan. Out of a column of disgusting trash we give a single paragraph. Thus he shouts:

"Glorificallelujerum! Hurrah! Three times three thousand cheers and a view-halloo for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, the philosopher and the statesman! You'll only have to live till next November, to see the consummation so devoutly to be wished—the overthrow of the Tumblebug and all his vile myrmidons; the annihilation of tyranny and corruption on our republican soil; and the re-establishment of law and order, liberty, peace and prosperity; by the triumphant election of Greeley and Brown—the ticket first suggested, and only one advocated by *The Caucasian*."

So Pat and Dana, the latter of whom has now made an earnest of his jest, have the pleasure of seeing their candidate adopted. On the 20th of June Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull and others, with wry faces and woeful groans, bolted Greeley, as the poor boys at Squeers' execrable school bolted their matinal dose of brimstone. They took the nauseous pill in the vain hope that it would physic Grant, being in the situation of the irate wight who bit off his own nose in order to spit it in his neighbor's face. These renegades are ready to emulate August Belmont, who, in the same letter where he confesses the 'stupendous mistake" of nominating Greeley, yet also says, "So much am I impressed with the fatal consequences in store for our common country by the re-election of Grant, that I would willingly vote for my deadliest enemy in order to prevent such a catastrophe." He afterwards says that Greeley to him was "the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select."

Such is the delightful serenity, the high appreciation, the delectable ardor and the distinguished consideration with which Greeley's allies greet him! How he must felicitate himself at such testimonials! How his pulses must throb and heart leap at such manifestations of regard! How it must console him for the contempt of his former friends; how it must cheer him under the scorn of those whom he has deserted! Happy Greeley! Happy Belmont! Damon and Pythias: *Par nobile fratrum!*

But the fortunate Horace has another comfort in his new estate—that of hobnobbing and taking sweet counsel with men of whom, at no remote period, he said the reverse of complimentary things. In describing one of them in the *Tribune* of October 25, 1865, he unwittingly described himself. When he finished his editorial, if a prophetic Nathan had been there, he might have looked into the future and said, "*Thou art the man!*"

When John Cochrane bolted, as Greeley has now bolted, the latter thus wrote:

"Gen. Cochrane has taken his stand, in fact, whatever he may profess, with those who to-day refuse to colored Americans the right of suffrage, whether in the North or the South, and will soon deny them the right of education, the freedom of the Press, and (if they dare) the right to sue and testify in courts of justice. Let him say what he will, the triumph of the party to which he has apostatized is the triumph of oppression, the disfranchisement of a race, the branding of our fathers as knaves or idiots, in proclaiming that all men have an inalienable right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' 'Hell from beneath' is stirred to demoniac joy by the spectacle of such a treachery, and every traitorous ruffian who, in the dark dens of this emporium, gleefully drank health and success to JEFF DAVIS, while LEE'S guns were thundering at Gettysburg, or, a few days later, fired draft offices and devastated orphan asylums in aid of the rebellion, *will now rapturously hail General Cochrane as a compatriot and brother.*"

Can it be possible that the man so truthfully characterized in the above extract, and who is the same man now that he was then, is at present Greeley's bosom friend, chief adviser, and head manager? It is even so. He is now Chairman of Greeley's Committee; he is the jackall who purveys for the Chappaqua lion. But if Greeley unconsciously described himself when portraying Cochrane, so when he delivered a speech in Trumbull county, Ohio, he just as accurately delineated the position he now occupies. Mr. Greeley said:

"I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against General Grant for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard of. If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce them to vote against me. Why? *I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects.*"

Yet these extremes have met, and Baltimore and Chappaqua have coalesced.—Greeley's greed for office, and his hatred and envy of Grant have impelled him to the embrace. A love of plunder, and the desire to bring back again the old tyrannies and the old abuses are the influencing motive of the so-called Democratic party.

We may, however, safely trust to the intelligence, good sense and patriotism of the republican masses. They have for leaders two noble men in the true sense of the term—Nature's noblemen, both sprung from the loins of the people, both working men, both true in their instincts, both worthy of the profound enthusiasm they excite and the popular regard to which they give birth. Greeley, before he became a renegade, rightly stated our position as supporters of Grant. He said in a public speech:

"We are led by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent GRANT after it, and then it had to come. [Cheers.] *He has never yet been defeated, and never will be.* HE WILL BE AS GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ON THE FIELD OF POLITICS AS ON THAT OF ARMS."

SENATOR SCOTT and the PATRIOT.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* seems much disturbed at the course of Senator Scott, and recently devotes many articles to him. They are as devoid of force as of truth, and so contradictory of one another that they only serve to convince its readers how seriously the labors of the Senator have damaged the Democratic party.

At one time he is charged with being a subservient instrument of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; in its issue of the 3d inst., however, in an article which bears strongly in sympathy towards the new Greeley Ku Klux brethren, he is represented as acting in direct hostility to the "commercial interests of that corporation."

The *Patriot* would evidently sacrifice the lives of hundreds of citizens of the Northern States and place the personal security and rights of whole communities at the mercy of the Ku Klux mob rather than interfere with "commercial interests." The Ku Klux are now to be propitiated for Greeley. Speaking of the Ku Klux act the *Patriot* says:

"What it has already cost is now witnessed in South Carolina. Twenty-three *of the victims* of this policy have already been sent to the Albany jail, and more yet are to come. The federal authorities had no trouble in procuring convictions from negro juries and prevaricating judges on the information of hireling informers. On their way to prison *the victims* were in charge of soldiers wearing the uniform of the republic, who blushed at the shameful duty imposed on them."

We are glad that "twenty-three of the victims" over whom the *Patriot* sheds its tears are in the Albany jail. If we recollect aright more than thrice that number, instead of being convicted by "negro juries, on the information of hireling informers," went into court, made open confession of their crimes, and were sentenced to imprisonment.

One year ago the *Patriot* and its Democratic allies were denying the existence and the acts of the Ku Klux. Even now when the members of the organization themselves furnish the proof not only of the existence of the Ku Klux organization but of the murders and outrages perpetrated by its members, the *Patriot* can unblushingly ask sympathy for the authors of such crimes by holding them up as "victims," and the policy that enacted laws for the protection of the victims of the Ku Klux and for the punishment of the assassins is denounced as bigotry.

The *Patriot* is over zealous. We commend to its consideration letters published in recent dates of the New York *Tribune*, now the Bible of its new faith, in which a traveling correspondent of that paper says he was informed that trying all who are indicted in North and South Carolina would be "like trying people for taking part in the rebellion" and admits that the proceedings in court had broken up the traitorous organization whose existence the *Patriot*, a year ago, so stoutly and jeeringly denied, and whose members he agrees were all members of the Democratic party. We hope the *Patriot* will continue to manifest its sympathy for the Ku Klux.

The country well understand the motive for attacks upon the men who have exposed the iniquities of the Klan, and will appreciate the character of the combination which seeks to unite the Ku Klux of the South and the Democrats of the North in party support of Horace Greeley.

Even in so low a view as "commercial interests" would give the people of the South themselves are not so blind or so bigoted as the editor of the *Patriot*.

The following extract we take from a paper published at Columbia, S. C., and commend it to the *Patriot*. It will be a good article to answer in its next assault upon Senator Scott who needs no defence at our hands:

"The masses of the South are in heart for Grant, and will vote for him in November. The colored men and the white Unionists, who look to the general government for protection from the Ku Klux assassins, for peace and security, without which life and citizenship are a curse rather than a blessing, these will instinctively rally to the standard of the sincere and earnest patriot, the wise and faithful President, General Grant.

"And side by side with these men will be found thousands upon thousands of those who were once against us. Thousands joined the Ku Klux Klan who to-day realize full well that that order has been the greatest curse ever suffered to be let loose upon the State, and who thank Grant in their heart of hearts for putting down with a strong hand the terrible conspiracy, and these men will vote for him. As they would dread another war, so they would dread the election of Greely. The South is going to be astonished when the vote is rolled up next fall, and the old-time leaders who once said to this State "go, and it goeth," and to that State "come, and it cometh," to find that sovereign American voters have at last repudiated their fatal leadership, to follow the safer convictions and intuitions of their own minds.

"We have then, the capitalists of the country, the business men and manufacturing interests on the side of Grant for prudential reasons, if for no other. The farmers, who find a ready market for their produce; the laborers, who have abundance of labor, and increased wages; the shipping interests, which are improving and rapidly recovering from the disasters of the war. Add to this, the Unionists of the South, the struggling manufacturing interests of this section, the capital that is seeking investment, and the enterprises which are daily set on foot, all these immense interests of peace, safety and permanent prosperity are poised in the scale. The people see it and are determined to stand by Grant. They need and must have a just, wise, strong, steady, reliable administration. This, Grant will give us; vacillating, crotchety Greeley cannot be trusted, and the nation will not place in charge of such a man, at this critical moment, the priceless interests of the nation's prosperity and peace.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

WHITE HOUSE OBLIGATIONS.

General Grant and family have gone to Long Branch, to breathe for the next two months, a little pure air, and if possible, enjoy a season of rest. The fact is telegraphed to the country, and all sensible men who appreciate the labors of the President, through a tedious session of Congress, are glad to hear that he can rest a while from the vexations of the White House. They understand that he can perform every function of his office; that his presence, if needed at the Capital, can be had in a few hours, and that by no possibility can the public interests suffer by his passing the heated term at his Cottage on the ocean beach, instead of at the White House. But narrow-minded men, who profess to be "liberal," small-souled Democrats, who feed and grow fat on slander, take occasion to denounce the President for deserting—as they call it—his post of duty. There is a class of people, not very large or respectable, who have an idea that the Constitution of the United States requires the President to keep within the walls of the White House; to be ready to give audience to every visitor who calls to see him; to be on exhibition from morning until night like some rare curiosity in a museum; to listen to the complaints of every sorehead, and to give attentive ear to every importunate office-seeker; to lay aside the wants and necessities of human nature, and to resolve the man into a figure of iron and brass, so as to endure heat and fatigue under which flesh and blood would sink exhausted. These are the men who howl over Grant's leaving the White House. They enjoy fresh air and recreation themselves, but deny the same sensible enjoyment to the President of the United States!

President Grant shows good sense in leaving the White House during the summer months. The house is unfit for a summer residence. It is located in a spot noted for its malarial fevers, overlooking the low meadows which skirt the Potomac, the south breeze, which should bring health, comes ladened, morning and night, with the miasmatic vapors which breed disease. Other Presidents have sent their families away to escape the dangers of this unhealthy spot. Some have stayed and paid the penalty of their mistaken idea of propriety, by sickness and death. Andrew Johnson tried the experiment for at least one season, and some members of his household contracted disease from which they never recovered. Why the White House was built on its present site, or why it has been allowed to remain, when so many beautiful and healthy sites surround the Capital, is a mystery to us. If it had any political significance, we should say it was built where it is to make Greeley's "one term principle" a necessity of nature; for we honestly believe that the President who inflates his lungs for four years, summer and winter, with the atmosphere which surrounds the Executive Mansion, will be incapacitated for a second term. If public duty required President Grant to breathe the air of a swamp, through the summer months, he would not shrink from the unwholesome task. But it does not. Whether on the mountain top or the ocean beach, he is the Chief Executive, ready and willing to perform every duty that his office demands. Grant faced the blazing sun at Vicksburg, because duty required it; he never sought rest or comfort during four years of terrible fighting, because a sense of duty impelled him to labor; he never neglected an obligation, and *never will.*—The loyal millions will not envy his few weeks enjoyment at the ocean beach.—Their love and blessings follow him wherever he goes, and the prayer to-day of the true friends of the Republic goes up, that a kind Providence will bless him with health and strength, and enable him to rule over the nation, through his second term, with the same wisdom that has characterized his first.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The agony is over! The Democracy have surrendered and the few sore-head Republicans are the victors! A party of three millions of voters have capitulated, unconditionally, to a baker's dozen! The Baltimore Convention, which assembled on the 9th inst., nominated the Cincinnati nominees and endorsed its platform to the dotting of an i and the crossing of a t!—The pariy died between the alternate strains of "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Tramp! Tramp!" and "Maryland, my Maryland!" It did not want to die, but die it had to, and it was done with the best grace possible.

SELECTING DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A few words, on this important subject, will not be out of place.

It is the duty of every Republican, who desires the welfare of his country and his party, to attend the delegate elections.—Here is where all the evils, which the country is heir to, originate. Good men, very frequently, conclude that they care very little who is elected a delegate to the County Convention, and the result is they stay away and the indifferent element in the community, which has little or nothing at stake, sends its representatives. They become the creatures of some designing, irresponsible demagogue, are traded around like so much old lumber, and their votes assist in nominating men of their own stamp, who, having received the nomination, by the lethargy of the true friends of the party, insist upon its support, and the party, not willing to sacrifice its nominees, is obliged to elect them. Once in office such characters exercise influence, and they help to make higher nominees and elect their own class to higher positions. Good men may complain, scold and occasionally curse the bad element which so frequently creeps into the best positions in the land, to fatten upon the tax-payers, but until they attend the delegate elections, where all the mischief commences, and see that none but the best, the purest, the most firm men, those who have minds of their own and who will do what is right in spite of all the flattery, false and seductive promises of demagogues, this will be the case.

REPUBLICANS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY! We urge you to select your own delegates. Do not let any candidate or outside influence "set up" delegates for you. There is certainly brains enough, in every district, to run its own politics. Select no man to represent you who is identified with any ring, or who has ever betrayed you. No man that you cannot trust, and whose word is not as good as his bond. No man whose ways are dark and tricks vain. No man who seeks the place for the purpose of furthering the schemes of some demagogue, who cares for nobody but self and who, in his duplicity and treachery, uses his dupes just so far as he can, by flattering their ambition and promising them that which he has promised to a dozen of others, and when he has accomplished his selfish ends finds some pretext for kicking them aside. You want no person of this kind. You want honest, capable, discriminating men who will do the best for the party, and who will ignore those who have debauched your politics and endeavored to make machines of you to further their own selfish purposes. Let the cry be, good and reliable men *to the front*!

"DEPART IN PEACE."

If Horace Greeley expects any support from the colored voters, North and South, he is doomed to disappointment. They know him too well. They know that if his views had prevailed in 1861, or in 1864, they would be to-day in hopeless bondage. Greeley may present his old files of anti-slavery tracts to prove that he has been their steadfast friend, but all the writings of his lifetime cannot remove that single sentence which is burned into the memory of every colored citizen, "Let our wayward sisters depart in peace."

If Horace Greeley's views had prevailed we should have had the Union destroyed, a slave government established, and the emancipation of the slave would have been a human impossibility.

No colored man who loves freedom better than slavery will vote for Horace Greeley.

LIBERAL GALVANISM.

Bill Tweed and his band of thieves have been galvanized into new life, by Greeley and his "Liberal" movement. Tweed supports Greeley and did as well for him at Baltimore as Greeley has done for Tweed & Co. in New York. One good turn deserves another, and we have some hope for the reformation of our "Liberal" friends when we see the greatest criminal of the age embracing the greatest philosopher.—Greeley must be elected to complete the scene. Then with Tweed as Secretary of the Treasury, Hall at the head of the State Department and Hoffman as Attorney General we shall have a country worth living for, if not worth dying for. Now that Tweed has again opened the American Club what office will he give to Greeley in the event of his defeat?

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Marriages.

STEWART—EVERHART.—On the 20th of June, by Rev. B. B. Hamlin, Mr. Aron K. Stewart to Miss Mattie A. Everhart.

DEVEY—YEAGER.—On the 4th inst., at the Parsonage of the Evan. Lurthern church in Huntingdon, by the Rev. S. M'Henry, Mr. James Devey, to Miss Maggie V. Yeager, all of Bedford.

GOODMAN—SLOAN.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. George W. Goodman to Miss Narcissa R. Sloan, both of Mill Creek.

SMILEY—CROWNOVER.—On the same day by the same Mr. John Smiley to Miss Mary J. Crownover, both of Barree township.

BROOKS—KAPP.—On the 2nd inst., by Rev. J. W Plannett, Mr. A. A. Brooks to Miss Lydia Kapp, both of Cambria county.

BAKER—KISER.—At the residence of the brides parents, in Bedford, by the Rev. W. Ferguson, Mr. Benjamin Baker, of Hollidaysburg to Miss Elizabeth L. Kiser, of Bedford.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

KEEVER.—On the 7th inst., in Huntingdon, Mrs. Johnetta wife of R. F. Keever, Esq., aged 33 years.

MILLER.—On the 10th inst., in Petersburg, Mrs. Margut B. wife of John Miller, aged 45 years 11 months and 10 days.

Sister, thou hast gone and left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

New Advertisement.

NOTICE—To Elizabeth Foutz, Yellow Springs, Pa., Ephraim Taylor, Altoona, Pa, William Rouser, Bloody Run, Pa, Samuel Taylor, Jo Davies Co, Illinois, and Lucinda Finley, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas—Take Notice—That the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, have granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Taylor, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of August, 1872, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. AMON HOUCK,
July17-4t Sheriff.

NORMAL SCHOOL.
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, Prof. Kidder, of Shirleysburg, will open a Class for the training of young teachers. Terms, $5 for the course. jly17,3t.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

We present the name of Prof. A. L. GUSS, of Cassville, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and District Conference.—Prof. Guss is well known as the efficient Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, and was the Editor of the *Juniata Sentinel* during the war. He is a sound Republican, a fine business man, and has the qualifications to make us an able representative and one that would reflect credit on the district. HARMONY.

ASSEMBLY.

MR. EDITOR:—I take great pleasure in presenting, to the Republican voters of Huntingdon county, the name of Gen. F. H. LANE, of Shirleysburg, as a candidate for a renomination for Assembly. Gen. LANE served his constituency and the Republican party faithfully in the last House and having done so, I hope, in accordance with a custom universally practiced in this states, his return will be conceded. Yours Respectfully. REPUBLICAN.

Mapleton, July 13, 1872.*

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce J. W. SCOTT, of Shade Gap borough, for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are requested to announce F. S. FOUSE, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party. *

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next. *

We are authorized to announce W. H. MCDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party. *

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WEIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. †

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

Having been urged by Republican friends to become a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, I take this method of informing my friends that I have acceded to their wishes, and that I will be a candidate for that office. DAVID HARE.

Porter twp., July 13, 1872.*

We are authorized to announce JACOB CHILCOTE, of Cass township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. WARFEL, of Henderson township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of April, A. D., 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 19th day,) of August, A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of April, A. D., 1872, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of August, 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGTST TERM, 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Wood & Bacon	vs.	A. P. Wilson's Admr.
Tod Township	vs.	Abraham Chilcote.
Hannah Rudy	vs.	D. R. P. Neely.
Mary A. Weston Exr.	vs.	William Johnston.
E. A. Green	vs.	The Penn'a. R. R. Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Josephine Seeds	vs.	August Kohler.
Graffius Miller, et. al.	vs.	Samuel A. Steel, et. al.
County of Huntingden	vs.	John Nightwine, et. al.
Rose M. Herror, widow	vs.	David Blair.
Jacob Hoffman	vs.	John Bare.
John Heffner	vs.	Daniel Flenner, et. al.
Adam Houck	vs.	Eli Plummer.
Thos. M. M'Garvy	vs.	E. A. Green & Co.
Levi Briggs' Admx.	vs.	Wm. Cissney.
A. P. Wilson's Admrs	vs.	J. Vance Cresswell.
Mather Hamilton	vs.	Juniata Valley Fire Ins Company.

M. M. M'NEIL, Proth'y.
Prothonotary Office, July 17, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, Aug. 14th, 1872:

1 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of Jacob Stapley, late of West tp., dec'd.

2 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of John Thompson, late of the borough of Mt Union, dec'd.

3 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of John Smith, late of Barree tp, dec'd.

4 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of Wm. J. Householder, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.

5 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, taken by the widow of John Milliken, late of Barree tp, dec'd.

6 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of James Brieker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

7 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of James Barr, late of Jackson tp, dec'd.

8 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of Henry Strause, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

9 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of Thomas Dean, late of Juniata tp, dec'd.

10 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of Samuel Grove, late of Shirley tp, dec'd.

J. E. SMUCKER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register.
Huntingdon, July 17.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, in consequence of the sad accident which befel him in December last, is obliged to abandon farming, and now offers his farm, at private sale, situated in Franklin township, on Spruce Creek, adjoining the town of Franklinville, four and a half miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, (Spruce Creek Station) the turnpike leading therefrom past the farm, said farm contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, and one hundred perches, about twenty-five acres of which are well timbered. The farm is in a good state of cultivation; last year, about seven hundred bushels of number one wheat were raised on the farm, said wheat brought in market this spring, delivered at Spruce Creek, $2.15 per bushel. The buildings are a large frame dwelling house about as good as new and is a number one house, which commands a beautiful view of the town of Franklinville and the pike for one mile, also a good tenant house, bank barn, wagon shed with corncribs, Blacksmith shop, and other outbuildings necessary. A spring of never failing limestone water which supplies both house and barn with abundance of water, also a new cistern in the yard of the mansion house. There is a splendid orchard of Apple, Peach, Pear and Plumbs close to the house. This farm is truly noted by all passers by as being a hardsome place to live. The buyer can have his own time to pay the farm in, can have ten years if desired, and payments can be made on May 1st instead of April, which is a great item. The personal property, including farm implements, machinery, and stock can be bought with the farm if desired, or the farm separate. A daily mail is brought here and a coach run on the pike daily. The above farm is in sight of School, Church, and Blacksmith shop, only three-forths of a mile to the mill. For further information call on, or address, the undersigned at Franklinville, P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.

D. R. MILLER.

July17,1872-3mo.

SEWING.

All persons wanting plain sewing or dress-making done can be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, at 314, Third street, opposite the jail, at cheaper rates than the cheapest.

Mrs. L. A. GREENE,
Miss A. WILSON.

June 12, 1872.-3m*

New Advertisements.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The North-Western (Babcock,) Fire Extinguisher Company having brought suit against the Philadelphia (Gardner,) Fire Extinguisher Company, for alleged infringement of the Carlier and Vignon Patent, (dated April 13th, 1869,) which the said Babcock Company professes to own, in the use of water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas as a means to extinguish fire, we desire to make the following

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath. 11 a. m., 7 p. m. *

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Hot.

Hotter.

Hottest.

Mosquitoes.

Pains under the apron prevail.

The roof is going on the new depot.

Read the new announcements of candidates.

M'Conaughy, the razor powder man, is dead.

New Potatoes are selling at sixty cents per bushel.

The sewer on fifth street, is being rapidly excavated.

Watermelons and other cholera bombshells are in market.

S. G. Waittaker's new residence on Mifflin street is completed.

Mr. George Port is erecting a new brick house on Moore street.

Maj. Garretson's new house moves up apace. It will be a beauty when finished.

We have quite a number of lots for sale in West Huntingdon. See advertisement.

Rev. S. T. Wilson has been installed pastor of the Birmingham Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Jacob Africa has broken ground for the erection of a new house on Church street.

Huntingdon county needs a new Court House. The present structure is a reproach.

Mr. H. Swoope, of the West End, has put up the neatest front fence heretofore erected in that locality.

Glen M'Cauly jumped from the Way Passenger, at Henry's crossing, on Friday last, and broke a thumb.

Dr. W. W. Jamison, of Loretto, and H. O. Kline, Esq., of Bedford, were at the Journal office last week.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Don Cameron, Russell Errett and other prominent Republicans went up to Bedford last week.

Secretaries Robinson and Delano passed through this place, on last Sunday morning, on their way to Bedford.

Rev. M. K. Foster, pastor in charge of the M. E. Church, of this place, was quite ill last week. He is about again.

Gen. Geary and family passed through this place, on last Wendnesday evening, in a special car, on their way to Bedford.

Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., President of Ursinus College, will preach in the Reformed Church, next Sunday evening.

Ah, Shirley, you of Cove Station, our better half says that flour is excellent. "Such staff of life" as it makes we enjoy eating.

Geo. W. Waring, Esq., of Tyrone, has been appointed, by the several Courts of this Judicial District, phonographic reporter.

The senior editor of the *Pilgrim* dropped in upon us a week or so ago. He reports the *Pilgrim* doing splendidly in its new location.

It is alledged by the veracious clerks of Henry & Co. that it was so warm, at their establishment last week, that they boiled eggs in the *Sun*.

If our neighbor would not insist upon keeping her "cook stove" in the open air and fired up we have an idea the weather wouldn't be so warm.

About $110 were realized by the Methodists, at their festival, held at Warriorsmark, on the Fourth of July, for the repairing of their parsonage.

Col. Ovens, late sergeant at-arms of the House of Representatives, was in town the other day. He says Philadelphia will give 10,000 majority for Hartranft.

A leading Democrat, in West Huntingdon, says that "any Democrat who can stand Horace Greeley ought to endure this hot weather without grumbling."

Hon. J. K. Moorehead, of Pittsburgh, stopped over night, at the Morrison House, on his way to Bedford ten days ago. It is said he has joined the "Tribe of Soreheads."

Prof. S. P. McDivitt, who has been principal of the Public Schools, of Pittston, for the last two years, expects to be connected with Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., during the coming school year.

The Portstown people expected a settoo between two of their fair amazons, one day last week, but the whole matter ended in big words and terrible threats; and their hearers were badly disappointed.

A number of Red Men and others pic-niced, on the 4th, in a small grove, contiguous to the hotel of Mrs. Weston, at Mapleton. It is one of the most pleasant resorts for a pic nic convenient to Huntingdon.

Hon. John Scott and wife and Col. Wm. Dorris and wife have gone to Colorado Springs, Colorado, to spend three or four weeks. We wish them good health and a pleasant trip. Mr. Scott is badly in need of rest.

The Adams Express business is on the increase at this point, but the company's obliging and enerjetic agent, Kennedy M. King, Esq., is equal to all that is demanded of him. "Old Whitey" has many a dead pull of it.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, Labor Reform Candidate for Governor, has been east organizing his forces. He will receive a pretty good vote. The Democrats will find to their cost that they ought not have ignored him at Reading.

No. 17 reported for duty on last Saturday. She has been overhauled since her late disaster above Hopewell and looks as "gay as a peach." "Doll" feels as happy as a "big sunflower" when he looks down from her crib.

A fight occurred in Portstown last week, which was very amusing. The way the bones and the paint flew was a caution to by-standers. "*Call-'yer* man, Billy!" shouted the boys, and he did, and it was pretty well *Dunn*.

A gentleman was very much perplexed, a few Sabbaths ago, on account of the disappearance of his daily papers. When his wife returned from church and changed her clothes he found them. They had been "hung on behind."

Prof. Stevens has put down a fine brick pavement in front of his residence, in the West End and others intend to do likewise. We hope ere Winter sets in to have brick pavements from Muddy Run along Washington to eleventh or twelfth streets. They are very necessary.

Dr. H. Orlady, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, is here looking after his "landed" interests, he being the owner of a good deal of land in this county and in Minnesota. We are indebted to him for a package of Pennsylvania papers.—*Elkader (Iowa) Journal.*

Charles Gray, running on the local freight between this place and Altoona, was badly injured some three months ago, and he has not been able to do work since, but the railroad company has continued to pay his wages regularly. This is verry much to the credit of the company.

B. R. Brown, Esq., editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, dropped in to see us the other day. He reports all things lively in old Clarion, which we suppose to be a perfect Democratic paradise. We notice that the Democrats of that district have nominated him for State Senator. Should he be elected he will make an excellent legislator.

The lawyer pleads the case of his client before the bar of Justice; the editor pleads the case of him who seeks honors and large salary before the bar of Public Opinion. The former asks and receives large compensation, but the latter, who cannot be dispensed with, is supposed to live on air and is frequently expected, by even some lawyers, to make his pleas and appeals gratuitously.

A man named John Adams, of Bedford county, followed his daughter to this place, several weeks ago, who had unceremoniously departed from beneath the parental roof, to met and marry the man she loved, while her parents were on a visit to Cumberland, taking with her the snug little sum of $1980 of her "Paps'" stamps. She would be a dear kind of a sweet thing to tie up to, wouldn't she?

The *Monitor* makes its appearance enlarged two the size of the Journal this week. This brings the printing business up to a front position in old Huntingdon. At least twenty or thirty years in advance of many other kinds of business. Now, then, let the people appreciate this enterprise by a liberal patronage. It costs more to run this sized paper than to run the Shirleysburg *Herald*, and it is worth more, although a great many persons appear to think they ought never to pay any more than they can get the same amount done by the *Herald*. Financially we wish the *Monitor* success.

In a town, not a hundred miles from Huntingdon, the naughty boys played a nasty trick on an irritable old shop-keeper, whom they were in the habit of annoying and who "skally-hooted" them frequently. They removed the four or five steps which ascended his outside platform and then sent one of the number in to provoke him. Said the young scamp: "Have you got any Bumbee feathers for sale?" "Any what?" shouted the shopkeeper. "Bumbee feathers!" "Get out of this you young rascal!" and he seized his yardstick and after him. The boy jumped! The old man missed the steps and fell full length. He grunted and swore and—the boys laughed!

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

Fisher & Sons.

News of the Neighborhood.—

McPike, of the Cambria *Freeman*, is Vice President of the Democratic Editorial Association.

An Altoona boy named Fowler was recently prostrated by the intense heat and died in a few hours.

Mr. Frank Saupp, of Loretto, was thrown from his buggy a few days ago and sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs.

Track laying has begun on the Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg R. R. The shriek of the iron horse will soon be heard in the streets of Frankstown.

Altoona's council has adopted, at the instance of J. W. Curry, an ordinance requiring owners of dogs in that city to pay an annual tax of $1.25 for each of their dogs.

A Tyrone boy named Donnelly experimented on laurel as an article of food. It is thought he will recover, but he says learning to chew tobacco is nothing compared to learning to eat laurel.

On Suuday last a man named Scott, a brakeman on a freight train, on the P. R. R., while engaged in coupling cars, at the station in Patterson, his left forearm was caught between the bumpers crushed in a terrible manner.

There is a man living on the line of the Hollidaysburg and Morrison's Cove Branch Railroad who thinks that railroading is a sin, and when a train of cars approaches his residence he always goes into the house and reads his Bible until the train has passed.

Richard Smith, well known to many travelers on the Pennsylvania railroad as "Black Dick" "Railroad Dick" etc., died in Harrisburg on Saturday morning last from the effects of sunstroke. This is the same Dick whose peculiarities were recently described by a writer in Scribner's *Monthly*.

Secretary Boutwell presented his treasury statement on Monday, for the month of June. Owing to the heavy disbursements incident to the month and season, the amount of reduction was not so large as during preceding months, nevertheless it foots up the handsome sum of $2,031,035.53. This is a continuation of the Administration's bounties to the people.

W. P. Sergeant, a foreman on the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the inventor of a railroad signal so constructed that a train passing will change the signal and indicate the time of passing. There is in process of construction an electric signal which indicates the passing of a train at the end of every mile in such a way that a red signal is shown until a mile has been passed over by he train when it resumes its white or all ight signal, and so on along the whole route.

On Monday, July 15th, the Portage Iron Manufacturing Company will come to the forge, and the enlivening hum of life and business will be heard at the Portage Iron works. In other words, a company, known as the Portage Iron Manufacturing Co., has been formed, whereof T. J. Armstrong is President, and John Musselman is Treasurer, and this company will commence business on the 15th. Strongly and efficiently organized, we are sure the company will meet with that success which it and similar organizations deserve.

We learn from the *Blade* that a son of Wm. M'Ateer, Jr., of Tuckahoe, while on his way home from Tyrone on Thursday last, on the train bought a package of candy which he ate. He was taken ill soon after reaching home, and on Friday evening breathed his last. A physician who was callen in at the last hour gave it as his opinion that the boy died from the effects of poisons which had been used to color the candy. Children should not eat colored candy unless assured that it is harmless. More than this, confectioners should not sell it. To sell a deadly poison done up in an attractive shape, in a shape sure to draw the children, is just as reprehensible and just as criminal as would be the deliberate vending of arsenic or strychnine.

M. E. Festival at Warriorsmark.—

A correspondent writes us from the above named place and says: "The Fourth of July was duly celebrated, at this place, by holding a Festival for the benefit of the M. E. Parsonage, which has been repaired and a new part built to it. It is now one of the best Parsonages in the district, all things considered The Festival was a grand success. The dinner was splendid, doing great credit to the ladies of this end of the county."

The Glorious Fourth!—Hunting-

don Ahead!—A Regular Ripsnorter!—The Jubilee Silenced!—Cannnn, Bells, Music, Processions, Fun, Speeches, etc., etc.—So much time has passed away since the ever-glorious Fourth that we had concluded to take no notice of the Grand Demonstration which came off in this place, on that ever-memorable occasion, but our industrious and wide-awake reporter, G. Washington Fin, Esq., who was directed to note everything of interest which occurred on that day, insists that it would be great injustice to him, as well as to prominent actors who have a desire to see their names in print, therefore, at the risk of boring our readers and reviving that which has grown stale, we submit an accurate report of the proceedings.

As the aged clock upon the magnificent old Town Hall tolled leisurely the hour of twelve all the bells, with one accord, began to "clang, clash and roar," a battery of ten-inch guns, stationed above Cemetery Hill, immediately back of Summers' new residence, under command of Capt. Sam Williamson, opened their hoarse throats, and shook the town from centre to circumference, the steam whistles of a dozen engines, at the engine house, were opened, and screamed, and roared, and coughed until the air was filled with sound. Every man, woman and child were startled from their slumbers and rushed pell-mell into the streets until they presented the appearance of a moving mass of ghosts. The superstitious believed that the horrible din had awakened the dead and that his neighbor was a real live apparition. At last the "tumult dwindled to a calm," and then the work of deviltry commenced. Youngsters carried away steps, tore down signs and misplaced them, piled up boxes, run off wagons, let out confined porkers, tied tin-pans to the dogs' tails, built an arch of boxes across the railway, beneath which the numerous trains ran, scaled second-story windows, and pelted sleepy occupants with torpedoes, and at last all the dogs were assembled in the square and hissed into one grand fight.

Nine o'clock in the morning found all the stores closed and business suspended, and the American flag floating proudly from almost every window; arches, decorated with numerous wreaths, were thrown across all the principal streets, while many of the houses were wreathed and festooned most tastefully. A grand procession was announced for ten o'clock. People poured into the town from all quarters. Cars and vehicles were loaded down. Hotels and eating houses were unable to accommodate. Everything "went merry as a marriage bell." At the ringing of the Court House bell the street, for squares, was one mass of human beings. Chief Marshal, Theodore Opompus Ego, decorated with insignia from head to foot, seconded by a numerous corps of worthy assistants, formed the procession in the following order, viz:

The Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band.
The Huntingdon Extremely Light Artillery, armed with broom and mush-sticks, and irregularly uniformed.
The Grantville Zouaves, a very fine body of picked men, with drum corps.
All the prominent orders, with their paraphernalia, banners, etc.
An old lady with twenty-one geese, single file.
Attachees, editors and reporters of the *Globe* office.
Billy Dunn, with a large lot of old bones.
The Fire Department, leading off with the "Phœnix," splendidly decorated, squirting a stream of water, as thick as a straw, eighteen feet high, under command of Col. Sam Couch, followed by the Juniata Plugs in the most gorgeous fire-men attire.
Maria Montgomery flourishing a huge war club.
Attachees, editor and reporters of the *Monitor* office, with Greeley hats.
Rough and Ready Brass Band.
The several Sabbath Schools.
Visiting military companies, with drum corps.
Citizens of the town and vicinity.
Attachees, editor and reporters of the Journal office.
The Council.
The Lord Mayor, with his assistants, and Patrick Kelly, the orator of the day.

The procession, amid the roar of cannon and the clang of bells, passed up Fourth street to Church, up Church to Seventh, down Seventh to Mifflin, up Mifflin to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Canal Avenue, and down Canal Avenue to Burchinell's Grove. Here the display was one of the finest ever witnessed. The bands played Hail Columbia, The Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle, in turn, with many other soul-stirring pieces.

The Declaration of Independence was read in an eloquent manner by the Hon. Joseph O'Kane. Patrick Kelly, Esq., then, on eagle's wings, "soared aloft," to the admiration of everybody. It was a rare treat. A speech was expected from the Hon. R. M. Speer, but he had gone to do honor to the occasion some where else.

A grand dinner was then served up. We will not attempt to describe it. A half a score of oxen had been roasted for the occasion and everything else had been prepared in the same magnificent manner. After music by the various bands, the procession reformed and passed up Twelfth street to Washington, down Washington to Seventh, down Seventh to Hill, down Hill to Fourth, up Fourth to the Castilian Garden. Here a large balloon had been inflated, during the day, under the supervision of the enterprising proprietor of the Garden. After considerable delay the immense crowd was about to be gratified, when what was the horror of every one to see the balloon rise slowly, carrying up with it a large man by the leg, but it was only a momentary shock. The balloon began to descend in a moment and he was relieved of his embarrassing position. Mr. Summers had become entangled in the ropes, and the balloon endeavored to escape, but the ropes were seized and Mr. Summers and his aerial vessel were hauled to *terra firma*. The ascension which followed was a grand success, and the crowd dispersed in perfect ecstacies.

In the evening the town was the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Pyrotechnics were displayed on every hand. We will not attempt to describe the numerous groups, but only add that they were superb. As it grew toward the "we sma' hours" the crowds dispersed and all became quiet save the occasional discharge of a fire-cracker or torpedo, and as we turned the street to seek our easy couch a dog rushed by us with a whole pack of the infernal Chinese nuisance "busten" about his caudal appendage. It was the end of the glorious day!

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

Fisher & Sons.

Huntingdon County's Contributions to the State Treasury in 1871.—

We copy the following statements from the Report on the Finances of the State, viz:

H. & B. T. R. R. Co., Tax on corp. stocks	$ 49.91
" " " " " Loans	9,153.37
" " " " " Gross Rec'ts.	2,156.82
" " " " " Tonnage	6,231.72
Tax on personal property	2,241.11
Huntingdon Gas Company	7.84
" " Union Bank	137.70
Fees on Charter East Broad Top Coal & Iron Company	800.00
M. M. M'Neal, Prothonotary	463.62
J. E. Smucker, Register	214.17
" " Col. Inheritance Tax	1,011.41
S. J. Cloyd, Treas. Tavern License	715.00
" " " Retailers	1,488.56
" " " Billiards, &c	38.00
" " " Eating House	134.00
" " " Patent Medicines	53.20
M. M. Logan "	31.85
" " " Accrued interest	5.41
East Broad Top Coal & Iron Company	62.50
Broad Top Improvement Company	45.00
Foxchase & Huntingdon Turnpike Co.	40.24
	$25,084.53

Great Fruit Year.—

This will be one of the greatest seasons for fruit for many years, and persons should not fail to preserve large quantities of it. Cans, jars and jelly glasses, all warranted, can be had for this purpose, very cheap, at Buchanan & Son's, 509 Hill street, Huntingdon. [jy17,6t

Growth of Trafic on the Broad

Top Railroad.—*A Comparative Statement.*—The readers of the Journal will doubtless be pleased to learn the growth of trafic upon the Broad Top Railroad in the last five years. For the purpose of making a fair exhibit the year 1866 is compared with the year 1871. John M'Killips, Esq., was appointed Superintendent of the road in 1865, if we remember correctly, and the year 1866 covered the first year of his management.

The first feature, in the statistics before us, is the number of miles run by passenger, coal and freight trains:

In the year 1871 they run	197,972 miles.
" " 1866 " "	155,824 "
Increase for 1871	42,148 "

The number of passengers, of all classes carried during the time stated, foot up as follows:

In the year 1871 they carried	57,995
" " 1866 " "	36,458
Increase in 1871	21,537

The through tickets sold alone numbered 5,749 during the last year.

The gross amount of tonnage carried for the time specified is as follows:

During the year 1871	442,282¼ tons
" " " 1866	301,568 "
Increase for 1871	140,714¼ "

or nearly 47 per cent. in five years.

The following is the total amount of freight carried, specifying the quantity in tons, viz:

Bituminous coal, 1871	319,625 tons
" " 1866	285,783 "
Increase for 1871	33,842 "
Petroleum and other oils 1871	214½ tons
" " " " 1866	132 "
Increase for 1871	82½ "
Pig iron 1871	17,350¾ tons
" " 1666	1,348 "
Increase for 1871	16,002¾ "

This great increase is occasioned by the establishment of two first-class furnaces at Riddlesburg.

Iron and other ores 1871	67,107¾ tons
" " " 1866	3,408 "
Increase for 1871	63,699¾

This is almost an incredible increase and yet the official figures before us assure us of its correctness. No one is able to tell what in a few years, this trade will amount to. It is just in its infancy. Wait until the road is completed through to the Maryland line and the proper facilities for shipping afforded and it will be doubled in a single year.

Lime and Limestone 1871	22,536½ tons
" " " 1866	484 "
Increase for 1871	22.052½ tons
Agricultural Products 1871	2,288 tons
" " " 1866	596 "
Increase for 1871	1,692 tons
Live Stock 1871	745½ tons
" " 1866	144 "
Increase for 1871	601½ "
Lumber 1871	6,432½ tons
" 1866	5,017 "
Increase for 1871	1,415½ tons

These exhibits must be very gratifying to the management. We were under the impression that there would be a falling off in the article of bituminous coal, owing to the development of the Clearfield region, but the figures show that we were mistaken.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts:

For the year 1871	$478,688.79
" " 1866	250,906.09
Increase for 1871	$228,782.70

While the expenses for the same time were as follows:

For the year 1866	197,311.14
" " 1871	174,214.75
Decrease in expenses in 1871	23,096.39

Here, then, is an increase in the receipts for 1871, in comparison with 1866, of $228,782.70 and a decrease of expenditures of $23,096.39 making a total net saving, over the latter year, of $251,879.09. This is surely a very clever showing. The net amount realized after deducting expenses for 1871, was $304,-474.04.

The total funded debt, as reported for the year 1871, is $2,157,025.66. The interest on this sum at 7 per cent. is $150,991.79, which would leave a net amount to be distributed among the bondholders of $153,482.25 which is certainly a very handsome profit.

The management of this road can read these figures with great gratification. They show that great economy and great care has been exercised to make up these clever exhibits. We doubt whether there is another road, in the State, of similar length, with an equal amount invested, that is paying as well.

With the completion of the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad a new era will be ushered in and Broad Top must make much greater strides than even those which have characterized her in the last five years.

Stone Creek Bridge.—

The destruction of the county bridge over the mouth of Stone Creek, within our borough limits, has been the cause of considerable discussion and speculation as to whether or not the County Commissioners are, in the discharge of their official duties, bound to proceed forthwith to rebuild it. We took the position, and we learn most of our citizens hold the same view, that the Commissioners are bound to proceed at once. And, owing to the great inconvenience to the citizens of the lower end of the county coming to and returning from town, we censured the Commissioners for not having had the re-erection already under contract, but in justice to these officers we felt it to be our duty to examine this subject from a legal stand-point and after having done so we retract and say that not the least possible censure or blame attaches to the commissioners. The rules as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Commonwealth vs. The Commissioners of Monroe County, clearly establishes the law on this question. When an application is made for the building or re-erection of a bridge at the expense of the county it must be with the concurrence of the Court, Grand Jury and Commissioners. The erection must be in strict conformity with the acts of Assembly. The Court in the case referred to said: "The point has long since been settled, *that in all cases of the disbursement of moneys by county officers*, there must be express legislative enactment. No discretion as to *objects* or *mode* of expenditures is invested in the county commissioners. * * * * That in the expenditure of the public moneys for erecting bridges, there should be not only the general control by the county auditors, but the special and particular control of a board of viewers * * * * The argument raised from the inconvenience which would result from delays in procuring a view, and taking all the steps required by law for building the bridge, is answered by the reply that still greater inconvenience might result to the public from unchecked haste, and injudicious and wasteful prodigality in the expenditure of the public money; and if it be found to be inconvenient thus to delay, the legislature would be the proper body to whom to direct the argument."

These two cases are similar except that in the Monroe county case the bridge was swept away by a freshet—in ours it was destroyed by fire. If the commissioners were to proceed to erect this bridge, they in the event of a non-concurrence of the grand jury, would be obliged to bear the costs of construction individually without any recourse.

We learn that viewers were appointed at the adjourned court in June who will view and report in time to have the action of the Grand Jury at the ensuing August term of court after which the new bridge can be immediately put under contract.

From the "Lower End."—Dear

Journal:—It may not be uninteresting to your readers, especially to those in the "lower end," and those who are interested in military matters, to know what a regaling feast the good people of Orbisonia and vicinity enjoyed on the 4th inst., at which place it was your correspondent's pleasure to be at on said day.

Orbisonia, which, however, has not always been the synonym for indifference in matters pertaining to military affairs, seems to have formed that opinion of herself—to have suddenly realized her unenviable position, and by one grand stride has determined to place herself in the foremost ranks with the towns in the district in military matters; and now no longer can she, in matter of military affairs, be compared to the man in the railroad car riding backward unable to see an objeet until he has passed it. The comparison is no longer applicable to Orbisonia.

We need hardly state that we refer to the "First Annual Celebration of the Keystone Guards" held in Orbisonia on the 4th inst., of which I noted in my last communication.

Every arrangement for the convenience and entertainment of the public had been well attended to, and the splendid corps of speakers, whose high order of intellect and superior eloquence contributed so much to the interest of the occasion reflected much credit on the Committee of Arrangements as authors of the programme for the demonstration.

Thursday forenoon at ten o'clock, was the hour announced for the meeting. Long before that hour the town presented a lively appearance, and when the Russell Zouaves, of Hill Valley, Capt. Spanogle, arrived, the procession was formed as follows:

Chief Marshal, Jas. S. Burkett; Staff, Geo. Wilson and B. F. Ripple, Orator of the day, Gen. F. H. Lane; Clergymen, Drum Corps, Keystone Guards, Drum Corps, Russell Zouaves, Citizens. After a parade through the principal streets, (or street,) they repaired to the grove, on the east side of town, where, after the usual preliminaries, the Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. W. R. Whitney. Then followed an address by the orator of the day—Gen. Lane—delivered in his usual forcible and scholarly style. The Shade Gap choir being present, enlivened the occasion with vocal music; martial music being furnished by the bands. After this came the dinner, of which I have nothing to say.

The exercises in the afternoon were various. A very able address was delivered by Rev. Alexander, of Shirleysburg, and considerable martial music by the drum corps, which fully sustains the enviable reputation they have gained for proficiency and perfection in this art.

The topics for discussion were pertinent to the occasion, and the addresses of each was listened to with profound interest.

Among the persons present was Rev. Father Murphy, pastor of the Catholic church, in your place.

To describe, minutely, the occasion, addresses, music, dinner, etc., would require a pen equal to that of the author of 'Alhambra,' and in conclusion would say that no one seemed to grow tired or weary, though it continued rather late; and not a few were sorry it could not continue longer. Hastily,

Argus.

July 6, 1872.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale; $9,40 retail.

Fisher & Sons.

Murder at Tyrone.—

A most deplorable affair, which resulted in the death of Mr. Wm. Wingate, of Tyrone, occurred in that place on Thursday, July 4th. About 12½ in the afternoon of that day, there was quite a gathering at George Troutinwe's hotel on Main street. We believe the parties, with no particular malice toward each or his neighbor, were somewhat earnestly intent on enjoying themselves as Fourths are too frequently enlivened. There was some little preliminary parleying between Mr. John Seillinger and some other party. Mr. Wingate advised Mr. Seillinger, who was then outside the hotel, to go inside and not have any trouble. Mr. Seillinger said he was not afarid and could defend himself, at the same time, applying opprobious epithets to Wingate, whereupon, Wingate struck Seillinger and stepping back said to S. "If you want any more, come and get it," or words to this effect. Seillinger, stepped back, fumbled behind him, got out a pistol and told Wingate to keep away from him, S., or he would shoot. Wingate said "Shoot, if you want to," and he made an effort to take the pistol from Seillinger, when the latter shot Wingate through the hand, and followed up the first shot with a second one which took effect in Wingate's abdomen, soon after which Wingate, after remarking, "That is very good for a random shot," fell to the floor or porch. The wounded man was conveyed to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Caleb R. Burley. Doctors Christy and Burket attended the sufferer. Seillinger was arrested and conveyed to the Hollidaysburg, jail on the same evening.

On Friday morning, Mr. Gey. Troutwine was arrested, it being claimed that he urged Mr. Seillinger to shoot Wingate. Mr. Troutwine was taken before Samuel Jones, Esq., and gave bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at Court. We curtail the above from the Tyrone *Herald*.

How it Comes.—

Many persons suppose that a large paper, with three times the reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, costs no more to publish it than the latter, because the subscription price remains the same. This is a mistake. It costs at least one-half more, and this extra cost must be made up on advertising, but thep rices for advertising are no higher, and there is but little, if any more, advertising, consequently we must charge for many things that were formerly published gratuitously. Will politicians and those who want to make money out of politics or secure political honors, remember this when we present our bills for personal advertising? The man who wants to make money out of politics has as much right to pay the printer as the man who wants to make money out of dry-goods, groceries, &c. tf.

An Apprentice Wanted.—

An apprentice will be taken, at this office, to learn the printing business, provided one can be found who will answer the following requirements: He must be from 15 to 17 years of age, have a good English education, be of good moral character, be willing to remain long enough to learn the business, and not undertake to learn everybody else about the office after three weeks experience; in other words, he must become the devil and agree to do the devil's work. He must live in town so that he can board at home. None other need apply.

Castoria—a substitute for Castor Oil a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years experimenting by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach, Aches, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 35 cents—ask your druggist to get for you, and he will always keep it. july3-4t.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail-

road—*Report of Coal Shipped:* tons,

For the week ending July 13, 1872	6,805
Same date last year	6,205
Increase for week	600
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	159,004
Same date last year	195,270
Decrease for year 1872	36266

In a Connecticut grave-yard are five tombstones which attract much attention. On one is the inscription, "My First Wife," on another, "My Second Wife," on another, "My Third Wife," and on another, "My Fourth Wife," and on the fifth, which stands in the centre of the four, is the comprehensive inscription: "Our Beloved Husband." If any gatleman wishes the above cut on stones he can have it executed neatly at Williams' Marble Yard. [17,2t

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

The place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. Africa's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

Williams wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

"The Howe Machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, is the kind *I'm bound to have.* It is *known* to be the *best* and *most durable.*" 2t

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Williams manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Go to see Williams, if you want to purchase stone. [jy17,2t

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

The cheapest lot of Grain Cradles in town, at Franciscus Hardware Co.'s Store. [je26.3

New Advertisements.

J. E. Smucker. | Philip Brown. | J. M. Wise.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

DEPOSITE INSURANCE

Is anew form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS. - - $10,000,000

It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this company at far Lower Rates than are charged by other mutual companies.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Feb.21,1872–3m. Agent at Huntingdon,

THE GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER!

]Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; Mar. 12, 72.]

The Last, Best, Cheapest and most Effective. Entirely different from and superior to other

EXTINGUISHERS.

AN ABSOLUTE

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

It is always ready for instaut use, perfectly simple in operation, and Prompt and Efficient in its Action.

It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Fire Departments throughout the Country, and has saved Millions of Dollars Worth of Property. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Posts.

Send for descriptive circular to

A. R. STEWART & CO.,
June 19th,'72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.

No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.
March13,1872.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. M. OAKS & CO.,

Have just opened out in their new room. in PETERSBURG, a new and complete stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cutlery, House Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Goods, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., and in fact everything in this line of business.

Also dealers in Coal and Cook, Stoves of al kinds. Our goods are first-class, and ou

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Call and see us. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Builders and Wagon-makers orders solicited and filled at wholesale rates.

Feb.14,1872–10me. J. M. OAKS & CO.

New Advertisements.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, VENITIAN, COTTAGE, INGRAINS, WOOL DUTCH

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Mules.

I notice with much interest the article in your farmer's column upon the subject of Mules, but I cannot agree with the assertion "that those having mares of fine blood, speed and symmetry, should breed horses, but from common mares breed mules." Now I claim that from mares of fine blood, symmetry, &c., you can raise mules of greater value, and realize more money in less time, than from horse colts. Some farmers will not breed mules on any terms; but those who wish to turn stock into money, in the shortest time possible, can do no better than to turn their attention to raising mules. In Kentucky, where they breed mules in great numbers, it is no uncommon thing to get from one hundred dollars and upwards for a first-class mule at one year old. But horse colts you must keep three or four years, and then have hard work to get one hundred dollars for them. Then count the cost in these times of scarcity, and prices of hay and grain, and you will find they have cost you double or more than you can get for them. Whereas mules will live and thrive on the coarsest food, preferring weeds, briers, sour-grass, straw and all coarse fodder, leaving you for sale the timothy and best hay. Mule breeders never feed grain until they begin to work them, which makes a very great saving. All farmers know that horse colts will not thrive unless fed liberally with grain, and with great care and much attention, while mules can be readily turned to money in one or two years, at the largest profit, with very little trouble. I am surprised that the farmers of Adams county don't pay more attention to mule breeding. Looking over the U. S. statistics of 1870, I find the number of horses was 8,248,000, average price $81; number of mules, 1,179,000, average price $109; making the average value of mules $28 above the horses in the United States.—Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel.*

Bearded Wheat Straw Dangerous to Stock.

A *Prairie Farmer* correspondent writes: It has been discovered that when stock has had free access to bearded wheat straw, that the beards have worked around the lip and gums, causing swelling, ulcerations and loosening of the teeth. A neighbor tells me that he discovered in the forepart of the winter his sheep was not doing well, and upon examination found their mouths so much injured from this cause that he has been unable to bring them up to good condition since. Another neighbor lost a valuable colt from the same cause.

A farrier was called, in this instance, as soon as any difficulty was discovered, but too late. He said he had the appearance of being choked, but the owner insisted that the colt had nothing but straw, water and shelled corn, and he did not consider choking possible. Upon opening the colt after death it was found that beards had collected, forming quite a massive ball, near the entrance to the body, and beards had worked off into the throat pipe, causing inflammation and ulceration to such an extent as to cause death. Upon comparing notes, we are satisfied that this has been a source of much damage to stock, heretofore unaccountable. Reference is made to several cases, where stock has died or been damaged, and which now seems plainly to have been caused by wheat beards.

Feeding Horses.

We think many of our farmers make a mistake in the selection of feed, and the manner of feeding their horses when they are working. Whole grain of any kind is not economical food for any kind of stock, and should never be used except under peculiar cureumstances. When long hay is used, one of two losses occurs: Either too much time is lost by the team eating the hay, or, if they are stinted in time, they do not get enough bulky food. Both of these faults may be avoided by cutting the hay and mixing it with water and meal.

The economy of cutting hay for working horses can scarcely be denied, but many do not do it. A tired horse will soon swallow all the hay he ought to have, if cut and mixed with meal and water, and can lay down and rest much longer than the animal who has to consume a large rackfull of long hay. One of the main objections urged against this plan of feeding, is that it takes more time. This is true, but if it is more profitable we should not mind the extra time expended.

That it requires any more grain we do not believe, for we would much prefer nine bushels in the shape of meal to ten of whole grain. We think it will do a horse more good and be more economical.

Preminums for Hay.

The New England Farmer complains that "agricultural societies never give premiums for hay, when it is one of the most important of farm crops." Neither do they for orchards. It does not cover the point by saying that they give premiums for fruit. This may be gathered from a small space and a few trees in no sense an orchard. We have suggested such a premium for years, but they prefer spending their money on horse races.—*Exchange.*

HORSE DISTEMPER.—The best mode to treat horse distemper is to feed plenty of bran mashes, and poultice the throat with bran or turnips, and as soon as the swelling begins to soften, if it does not break, it should be opened with a knife. Also smoke the nostrils with old boot leather, in a kettle or tin, once a day, which helps to loosen the discharge from those parts Do not get him wet or exposed to cold, and he will certainly come round all right.

To remove the stains on spoons, caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moistened, between the thumb and finger and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Patersville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 20
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Way Passenger	Through Express	Fast Line	Mail Trains	Stations	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 20	Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	New York Express.	Accom'd'n.	Pacific Express.	Express.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 20	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.55 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

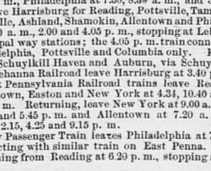
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast,
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871-1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and convenience, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders,